109TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 1149

To amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to cover services provided to injured Federal workers by physician assistants and nurse practitioners, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 26, 2005

Mr. ISAKSON (for himself and Mr. Kennedy) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

A BILL

To amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to cover services provided to injured Federal workers by physician assistants and nurse practitioners, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Improving Access to
- 5 Workers' Compensation for Injured Federal Workers
- 6 Act".
- 7 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 8 Congress finds the following:

- (1) Medical services and supplies provided by physician assistants (PAs) and nurse practitioners (NPs) are not included in the definition of "medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies," in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 8101 et seq.), PAs and NPs are not included in the definition of "physician" in such Act, and claims signed by PAs and NPs have been denied by the Of-fice of Workers' Compensation Programs of the De-partment of Labor.
 - (2) In some rural areas where PAs and NPs are the only full-time providers of care, injured Federal workers may have to travel more than 100 miles to receive care that is reimbursable.
 - (3) In some cases, Federal workers have been advised to use hospital emergency rooms for non-emergency care, rather than receiving care after-hours at local clinics where PAs or NPs are the only health care professionals on-site.
 - (4) PAs and NPs are legally regulated in all fifty States, the District of Columbia, and Guam. Forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and Guam authorize physicians to delegate prescriptive privileges to the PAs they supervise, and forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, and Guam author-

- ize NPs to prescribe medications under their ownsignature.
 - (5) PAs and NPs work in virtually every area of medicine and surgery and are covered providers within Medicare, Tri-Care, and most private insurance plans. PAs and NPs are also employed by the Federal Government to provide medical care, including by the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, and the Public and Indian Health Services.
 - (6) Amending the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to recognize PAs and NPs as covered providers will bring this Act in line with the overwhelming majority of State workers' compensation programs, which recognize PAs and NPs as covered providers.
 - (7) The exclusion of PAs and NPs from the category of covered providers under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act limits patients' access to medical care, services, and supplies, disrupts continuity of care, and creates unnecessary costs for the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs.

1	SEC. 3. INCLUSION OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS AND NURSE
2	PRACTITIONERS IN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES'
3	COMPENSATION ACT.
4	(a) Inclusion.—Section 8101 of title 5, United
5	States Code, is amended—
6	(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting after "chiro-
7	practors," the following: "physician assistants, nurse
8	practitioners,"; and
9	(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting after "chiro-
10	practors," the following: "physician assistants, nurse
11	practitioners,".
12	(b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by
13	this section shall apply beginning on the first day of the
14	first Federal fiscal year quarter that begins on or after
15	the date of enactment of this Act.

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